Her Reception at Havana.

Special Notice to Capt. Davenport Not to Return with Purser Smith.

THE PRESIDE STIAL ELECTION IN THE UNITED STAFES. &c . &c . &c

The American mail steamship Crescent City, Henry K. Davenport, U. S. Navy, commander, from New Orleans, via Havana, arrived at Quarantine

about three e'clock yesterday morning. She left Havana on the evening of the 16th inst., and has experienced a succession of heavy northerly

As previously reported, the C. C. arrived off More Castle on the evening of the 15th, but had to remain outside till next morning.

The Spanish steam frigate Isabel Segundo, which was cruising off Havana, spoke the C. C., and after learning her name and destination passed on.

Upon entering the harbor, to which no objection was made, the Port Captain came alongside and informed Capt Davenport that the mails and all the passengers could land, but that Purser Smith must

Upon Capt. Davenport expressing himself pleased at the termination of the difficulties heretofore existing, the Captain of the Port assured him that it was only for this trip; and should Mr. Smith return in the ship from New York, no communication with the shore would be allowed. Captain D. expressed his regret at this, and remarked that the difficulty was becoming more complicated by this measure; and that, although the right to exclude any individual from the island whom the authorities might consider prejudicial to its tranquillity was not denied, he could not concede the same to the Captain-General to prohibit the mails and all passengers, simply because one person on board was obnoxious to his Excellency.

To this no reply was made. Capt Davennort was told when he left Havana for New Orleans, on the outward trip, that the ship would not be permitted to enter the port on her return if Mr Smith came in her, but it seems the Captain General was induced to change his mind a few days previous to her arrival, in consideration that her voyage would not be completed until her return to New York, and that no change could take place in the officers before that time. On the eve of sailing, Capt. Davenport reseived a note from Mesers. Drake & Co., enclosing a copy of one to them from Martin Galiano, the Political Secretary of the Captain-General. The letter, together with one from Capt. Davenport to Messrs. Drake & Co., we give below:-

[TRANSLATION.]

POLITICAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
HAVANA, November 16, 1852. }
Netwithstanding that there remains in full force and wiger the erder of His Excellency the Governor and Contain-General, which I communicated to you on the 4th of September last, relative to its being forbidden that Mr. Smith, an employee of the American steamer Cressent City, should return to this Island; and also the entry of said vessel in this port, should she convey him. as the special concession made by His Excellency, on the last voyage of said vessel to New Orleans, and on her re-turn to this port, which she has effected to day, might be interpreted in a doubtful manner, it being a concession founded on special reasons of which His Excellency the Minister Plenlpotentiary of Her Majesty, at Washington, has a knowledge, His Excellency instructs me to say to you that in future the said order will be in force; so that ing informed of this particular, you may communicate the information to whom it may concern and thereby avoid that, through bad intelligence, third parties be injured. God preserve you many years. (Signed.) MARTIN GALIANO.

To Mesers DRAFF & Co , consignees of the American Do Mosers Drade City.

U. B. M. Stramship Crescent City.

HAVARA, Nov. 16, 1852

HAVARA, Nov. 16, 1852

SYLEMEN: - I am in receipt of your favor of this date. enciosing an official letter from the Secretary of the Cap-lain-General, by which I learn that this ship will not be smitted to enter this port on her return from New Pork should Mr. Smith be on board I was in kopes this matter was settled. However, I can assure you that Mr. Smith will return in the ship, and the consequences, whatever they may be, the Spanish authorities will be responsible for.

I am. respectfully, your obedient servant, H K. DAVENPORT. U S Nary, Commanding Crescent City Messre. Prant & Co., Havana.

There were three English war steamers in Havana, and the report was that they were waiting to see the result of the "Crescent City Affair," many stories being in circulation about her being fired into, &c , &c.

Judge Sharkey, the American Consul, a gentleman who has upon all occasions proved himsel worthy of the high trust reposed in him, went on board of the Crescent City, and had a long convermation with Capl. Davenport upon the state of affeirs in Havana

We give below an extract from a letter written by an American gentleman, of the highest respecbillity, residing on the island of Caba, and dated on the 22d of October. It was written to a gentleman of the most respectable character, in the city of New York. It expresses the true feelings of all the American residents of Cuba, and will find an emphatic response in the hearts of all genuine Americans in the United States :-

Americans in the United States:—

I am waiting, with great anxiety, to learn the issue of the Crescent City at Harans. If our government does not see the matter settled, and obtain antifaction, the Americans in the island may as well make up their minds immediately to leave. Nothing short of the removal of the Captain General, and a salute to the steataer at Hayanh, and a payment of all damages should be expected. The United States will certainly never consent to the abelifica of the Rherty of the press by the povernment of Hayana. Nor will it agree that any American citizen shall be persecuted for the publication of his opinions. The measures adopted by the Captain General smount to nothing less, and must not pass without severe and effective rebute. Call attention to the vile abuse of any body and everything American contained in the Corosea. New York, and the Pelays, of New Orleans, as well as the letters of the correspondent of the Diarie de la Marine at Hawana—those signed P. Hiels, especially—and make it known that here, where the press is canticily under the control of the General, orders have been sent to all the awares to admit care ything that may be written against the government and people of the United States.

The Recent Presidential Election in the United States.

(From the Diario de la Marios, Nov. 15)

Although it may be that the indifference we have repeatedly manifested concerning the triumph obtained by the democratic party, or rather by the democratic candidate, in the recent Presidential election, that has just taken place among our neighbors, may have appeared to some to savor of affectation, yet we think that such an opinion, if it does exist, cannot regist one moment's unimpassion does exist, cannot regist one moment's unimpassion

does exist, cannot resist one moment's un'impassion ed reasoning.

The whole direction of public affairs, in the United States, resides in the popular masses, and their exercise effected by means of so simple a machinery, and one so universally comprehensible, even in its slightest movements, that there is very little power lost, or even supposed to be lost. To think or to hope by such means to neutralize the will of the majority, when it has already attained a cortain consistency, would be erronous in the extreme, and might lead to very permisious results Such illusions send to enervate and luil the spirit of foresight to sleep, for which reason we have never sounted carealy situations calmly and dispassionately—to view them as they really are, per se—to

counted carselves among those parlians. To consider actual situations calmly and dispassionately—to view them as they really are, per se—to analyze them without hate, and prepare for all their consequences—each is the course dictated by calculating firmness and pradent forewight.

That this omnipotent element of arongth, residing in the heart of an ardent impossible any party truly conservative in the Euro can sense of the word, will be readily understood; nor indeed, does there a party exist, nor can any party exist, consistently with the spirit of the established institutions, where the fixed intention and purpose shall be to oppose the course of popular exigencies. That such a party does not now exist, we shall undertake to demonstrate, whom we have entered upon the history of the whig party, from its origin to its late defeat, which we believe to be its complete ruin, and we shall then show its origin and tendencies, and also the uncertain and even contradictory nature of its doctrines. What it is important to establish at present, however, is the fact that the whig party is not conservative, and that any party of that hind in the United Bettes must be a myth, and that therefore it mathematics but very little to us foreign nations what side

may gain the victory, or what denomination may

may gain the victory, or what denomination may be defeated in their domestic contests.

But, in default of a system capable of offering all those powerful and desirable guaranties, it were unjust to deny that there are ever accidental circumstances mediating to modify the course of events. Among these at present, figures in the first place the character of the man who stand foremost en the political areas of the country, and, to a certain extent, lend to the situation the color of their own necessar incitiviouslity. It is because we took this view, that we always maintained that whether General Scott triumphed over General Pierce, or the latter over the former, was not a matter calculated to cause us the slightest degree of anxiety. As soon as the different political candidatures began to acto cause us the slightest degree of anxiety. As soon as the different political candidatures began to acquire sufficient consistency to deserve an attentive examination, we declared the opinious which we entertained of each. In the honorable character of Mr. Fillmore, and in his moderate views, (although he was at times wanting in that energy, which it was almost impossible to expect when we take all the circumstances of the case into consideration,) we saw guaranties which all the civilized world greatly desired. In the feeble will of Mr. Webster, united to his indisputable merit, and the prestige of his name, we found the germ of serious perils, which that statesman's death forbids our repeating. As for all the other candidates, we placed them As for all the other candidates, we placed them all on the same footing, without excepting even Mr. Douglas, as soon as the two conventions nomi-

all on the same footing, without excepting even Mr. Douglas, as soon as the two conventions noninated their favorites, and the lists were closed to all except Generals Scott and Pierce, the insignificance of the result was immediately still more apparent and still greater. The political value of both as statesmen is so slim that we cannot give our preference to either, though upon the whole, the alleged intimacy of Gen. Scott with Mr. Saward and other whigs of the new and restless school, was by no means calculated to predispose in his favor.

The obscurity, too, of Mr. Pierca, which induced us at the very outset to predict his triumph, now operates to deprive him of all personal inducace of character. The question may be considered without injustice, as once more open. All those ambitions which, in the midst of their mutual condicts, opened the way to Mr. Pierce's election to the Supreme Magistracy of the country, will be once more renewed, with equal hostility, when the time shall have come for the nomination of advisors. The influence then of the new administration, as far as personal action extends, will only be fixed affor the selection of the members of the cabinet. The precipies towards which the Honorable and well intentioned Taylor was furried, both in domestic affairs and diplomatic relations, thanks to the management of Mr. Clayton, we repeat and shall ever repeat, tend cenclusively to show how absolutely correct is our doctrine.

ir doctrine
It being then established that the future administration of Mr. Pierce will take its color from the character of the men whom he will select as advi-sers, all that remains is to deduce the consequences to be derived therefrom. Such will be the theme of our next article

Electro Magnetic Telegraph.

Electro Magnetic Telegraph.

[OFFICIAL]

ROYAL JUNTA OF FOMENTO—

This corporation being about to establish in this island a Central Electro Magnetic Telegraph, with branches to the principal ports, north and south, proposals will be received at the Burcau of the Royal Junta, by the competent committee, on the tenth of January of the coming year; the proposals must be scaled, and will be opened at 12 o'clock M, after which verbal bids will be heard, and will be adjudicated accordingly—all subject to the approval of the Junta. It is calculated that the extent of the conducting wire will be one thousand miles, with thirty-one or more stations; the boxes whereof shall be of wood; the telegraphic apparatus impressions shall be complete, of Bain, Brett, or House, and that the conductors may be subterraneous or suspended.

By the Scoretary,

Francisco De La Paez, Head Officer.

HAVANA, Nov. 6, 1852

The Treaty of 1795

The Treaty of 1795.

To the Editor of the Herald.

I beg to call your attention to the Diario de la Marina of the 20th instant, in the editorial of which it is asserted that, as when the treaty of 1795 was celebrated, foreigners were not allowed to trade with, or reside in the island of Cuba, that treaty cannot be considered as embracing said island in its stipulations, and that it cannot be appealed to in the case of the Crescent City. The sapient editor of the Diario will find, on reference to the treaty made at Washington in 1819, for the special purpose of regulating the traffic with Cuba and Porto Rico, all the articles of the treaty of 1795 (except those already fulfilled) were remewed and confirmed, and that the first clause repeats the expression, 'without exception of persons or places," expression, 'without exception of persons or places,' which was used in the first treaty.

Your obedient servant,
October 28, 1852.

AMERICUS.

October 28, 1852.

Marketa.

Marketa.

Marketa.

Havana, Nov. 10.—We beg reference to our report of 35th mit. Since then there has been a pretty steady inquiry fer sugar, and previous rates have been maintained. The stocks are much reduced and in a few weeks only a very triffing quantity will be likely to remain. We quote as follows:—Ordinary to middling whites, 7½ a very triffing quantity will be likely to remain. We quote as follows:—Ordinary to middling whites, 7½ a loss good to fine whites. SM a 9½: superior whites, 10 a 10½ rls; yellows, 6 a 7 rls; superior yellows, 7½ a 7½ rls; browns, 5½ a 5½ rls; cuerundos, 4½ a 5 rls. Sales of molasses have been made at from 1½ to 2 rls. Inferior to fair for the season. The transactions in coffee are almost confined to the wants of local consumption.

tion.

Inronza.—Two catgoes of jerked beef arrived and were placed at 13 a 13 ½ ils. No more fish was imported from the British provinces. A parcel of Norway, which has been in store for some time, has been retailing out in small lots. A cargo of that description, which arrived a few days since was these at \$5 and part of about \$90. been in store for some time, has been retailing out in small lots. A cargo of that description, which arrived a few days since was placed at \$5. and part of about \$90 que brought by way of Hamburg, and not in very good order, realised \$3.90. Land is in large snopply, and has been retailing at \$16. About 650 casks rice were disposed of, at 14 ris, chiedy in small lots, and there are 400 casks on hand. No more lumber has arrived of either sort. Some contracts took place in box shooks, at 7 a 73g fis, but not to any great extent. There were sold 500 city made molasses hogshead shooks, at 16 ris, and 706 city made molasses hogshead shooks, at 16 ris, and 706 city museovados, at 17 ris; also, 20,000 long and short R. Island hoops, at \$35. Whale oit and tallow candles are in tair inquiry. Coal is wanted at present, as recent imports have not been about dant; good English steamboat-might probably fetch \$5 a 6. Freights.—Two or three charters were made to Cowes and Faliscoulh and a market at £2 and to Liverpool 29s, and 25s, were given. For the United States 70c, per box was puid and \$1, taking in part at an outport. Vessels in general are becoming searce. Exchange on London 13 per cent prem ; New York and Boston 1 per cent premium.

Paters Gunnerer or Imports.—S. A jerked boof, per ar. 13, a 12 ris; codfish, Br. Provinces per quit. 3 a \$3.90; houses high, but as \$1, taking the per and \$1.90; a \$3.00; houses per quit. 11 a \$12 ris; codfish, Br. Provinces per quit. 13 a \$4.50; houses, per M. \$3.8 \$30; box abooks, per M. \$3.8 \$4.50; humber, Barth, per quit. 16 a \$10; hams, per quit. 16 a \$10; hams, per quit. 11 a \$10; a \$10; houses high, shooks, 10 a \$18 ris; sugar do. do. 12 a 19 ris; cubyry casks, \$2 a \$23; postoca, per bbl. \$23; a \$3; conious, per 100 banches, \$64; a \$7; Gunyaquil cocos, in bd. per 100 banches, \$64; a \$7; Gunyaquil cocos, in bd. per 100 banches, \$64; a \$7; Gunyaquil cocos, in bd. per 100 banches, \$65; a \$7; a \$3.50.

Another Attempt to Purchase Cuba.

[Translated from La Gronica of New York, Nov. 6.]
In a latter directed from Madrid, dated Oct. 2, in
the Mohiste Zeilung, and copied by some papers, it is
assured that the American Minister at our court had
lately renewed the offer of 180,000 duron—as before
offered by the government under President Polk—as a
price for the sale of the latant of Oubs. The answer of
the Ministry, says the letter, was that Spain had no idea
of abandoning the island; that she has decided to proteet it with all her power; that the army of the island
shell be strong and loyal; and that as for the fillibersteros,
the Spanish government does not fear them and is prapared to dective them whenever they shall attempt to
disturb the peace of the island. The letter constitute by
assuring the Minister of the United States that it was
uncless to renew the proposition, and that they believe
that the American government diffure the notices of the
filliberstero in order to induce Spain to sell the island.

[From the Washington Intelligencer, Nov. 22]
We have the very best authority for saying that
the above statement, that the American Minister
at Mudwid had affered to purchase Gulot, is without
the least foundation in fact. No such effer has been
made by this administration.

Relief of Broadway.

New York, Nov 22, 1352

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

After the many remedies for the relief of Broadway, there is one I think would be most valuable, as well as to utility, as to the great ornamout of the city, which has not yet been suggested.

It is this—to remove entirely the railings now around the Park, and pave the whole space (including the sidewalks,) with the Russ, or some other kind of pavement, thus as it were, annexing Chasham and Broadway in one grand street

In the centre, a splendid fountain, with massive broads lamps around, statues, and merely a few

to the centre, a spicard foundary, with massive bronne lamps around, statues, and merely a few trees. Vehicles would pass and stand there. The City Hall would be seen to great advantage, and what is now an eye sore, the ragged sidewalks and insignificant iron fence round the so-called "Park," (which is only frequented by a parcel of idle boys,) would become a noble square worthy this great metropolis Paris, has its Place de la Concorde, London,

Trafalgar square, in short all the continental cities rome public place of the kind, why not New York, when it has the ground so well

adapted for the purpose?

I am sure, when you think of the additional beauty, and increased space for military and other public displays it would afford, this project will most your approval and advocacy.

ONE OF YOUR OLDER SUBSCRIBERS.

BERMONS ON THE DEATH OF WEDSTER -At a

recent meeting of the clergymen of different denomina-tions in the city of Rochester, the following resolution was adopted. Resolved, That the clergy of the city and county of all denominations, be respectfully requested to preach a foneral sermen to their respective congregations, on ce-casion of the death of Ilon Daniel Webster, on the mern-ing of the last Subbath in November.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE

The Slave Trade of Cuba.

THE SLAVE TRADE TREATIES. IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT. de, de, de.

The Slave Trade in Cuba.

[From an Expish paper, Oct. 5.]

Public attention has been again directed to the intamous traffic in human beings, which in the face of the most solemn engagements of the Spatish government is still, it seems largely practised by the planters of Cuba. In our own city, an influential meeting, over which the Lord Provost presided, has been held this week, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature to adopt measures for the enforcement of the violated treaties. In the speeches delivered on this occasion, a dreadful picture was drawn of this nefarious species of commerce, and its results; yet from a general view of the subject, there seems less reason now than formerly to despuir of its ultimate extinction. Brazil, which has hitherto been the chief slave importing country, is at present, its ultimate extinction. Brazil, which has hitherto been the chief slave-importing country, is at present, it is believed, honestly exerting hereelf to bring the trade to a termination. By certain returns which have been forwarded from trustworthy sources, it is proved that the number of slaves imported into that country, have failen from between 50,000 and 60,000 in 1849, to about 3,000 only in 1851. This desirable result has been accomplished, not so much it seems through the agency of the blockade established by our cruisers, as by successful negotiations with the Brazilian government. The vigilance of the Africas equation, however, by rendering the tradic more precarious, and consequently less profitable than previously, may doubtless have induced the authorities of Brazil more readily to comply with the spirit of those treaties which they formarly violated to coolly and so systematically. Be that as it may, it must be admitted that the consummation actually achieved, is in the highest degree satisfactory.

may, it must be admitted that the consummation actually achieved, is in the highest degree satisfactory.

In Cuba, however, matters, by all accounts, are assuming an aspect decidedly the reverse of that presented by the Brazils. For several years, under the late Governor-General; who seems to have acted with a degree of honesty and liberality remarkable in a Spanish placeman, the importation of slaves declined materially, and sanguine hopes were entertained indeed of a still further decrease. Since the accession of the new Governor, General Canedo, however, a marked increase in the slave traffic has atl at once occurred. That most unprincipled and tyrannical officer is, it seems, at all times prepared (for a consideration of course) to connive at the violation of the treatics, and as a natural consequence the infamous trade is gradually becoming, under his sway, more and more vigorous. On the sagar plantations of Cuba, the waste of life, from excessive labor, is said to be absolutely appalling. Nover previously was the value of life at such a low average. Flesh and blood are therefore in continual demand, and the highest prices are readily given for the various human cargoes as they are landed. The merchants can thus well afford to pay a hand-some colatium to the Governor for the iniquitous privilege of entering, certain ports unmolested Thirty four dellars per head is understood to be the present price of official connivance in the Antilles. It is asserted that at this rate, five hundred negroes were lately landed in one of the Cuban ports, with the full cognizance and permission of the Governoris asserted that at this rate, five hundred negroes were lately landed in one of the Cuban ports, with the full cognizance and permission of the Governor-General, who, consequently, must have pocketed on this single cargo not less a sum than £3,400 steriling. With such a fact before us, we need not wonder that the number of importations into the island has suddenly sprung up from 3,500 in 1850, to not less than 5,000 during the course of 1851.

What, then, is the course which the British government, under these circumstances, ought to pursue? After all our expenditure of men and money, it will be acknowledged that we cannot afford to stand by and permit our endeavors to be thus frus-

sue? After all our expenditure of men and money, it will be acknowledged that we cannot afford to stand by and permit our endeavors to be thus frustrated. But, independently of that, are we still further to sacrifice the interests of our own West Indian colonies for the sole benefit of those unprincipled and heartless Spaniards? or are we to continue crushing slavery in other quarters that their profits may be increased? Certainly not; and the somer that effective measures are adopted for the suppression of the evil the better. A mere blockade of the slave coasts is not, it appears, sufficient. In spite of all our efforts, the smuggler still prospers. Treaties with such a power as Spain are, to all intents and purposes, only so much waste paper. It is not to the honesty, or the philanthropy, but to the fears of the Spanish government that the appeal must be made, and the present juncture seems peculiarly favorable to such a movement. The lurid radiance of the "Lone Star," is rising, fraught with portentous influences to Cuba. On the occasion of the last threatened invasion by Lopez, Spain was fain to appeal for assistance to the governments of England and France. A more serious dauger seems now to be impending over the "Queen of the Antilles" Let it be definitively understood, then, that unless this trafic is utterly and effectually extinguished, and that unless a sufficient guarantee to that effect is given, Spain must depend on her own resources in the hour of need, or look elsewhere than to England for the aid she may require. Were this done, there can be little doubt that the accursed trade in human beings, so far at least as Cuba is execured, would very speedily be brought to a termination.

On Wednesday night, Sept 29, a public meeting was held in the United Presbyterian Church, John street, Glargow, convened by the Lord Provost, in compliance with a numerously signed requisition.

The meeting was intended to have been held in the City Hall; but, in consequence of the repairs at present going on there not been completed, the parties getting it up were obliged to have recourse to this large church, which was well filled. On the platform we observed the Lord Provost, Bailie Gourlay, Bailie Stewart, Bailie Macdowall, Sir James Anderson, M. P.; Rev. Dr. Smyth, Roy Dr. King. lay, Bailie Stewart, Bailie Macdowall, Sir James Anderson, M P; Rev. Dr. Smyth, Rev. Dr. Kings Wim. Brodie, Esq., Alex Abercrombie, Esq., Hugh Cogan, Esq., Wim. Smeal, Henry Dunlop, Esq., John Crum, Esq., William Leckie Ewing, Esq., Thos. McCall, Esq., William P. Patten, Esq., Rev. Mr. Gillan, Rev. G. Blyth, Peter Clouatoun, Esq., Coambillon, Rev. G. Blyth, Peter Clouatoun, Esq., Coambillan, Rev. G. Blyth, Peter Clouatoun, Esq., Andrew Wingate, Esq., N. Slevenson, Esq., Rev. Dr. Symington, Bailie Watson, and Rev. Wim. Arnot; Messrs. Wim. Girod and F. Thompson, delegates from Jameica.

from Jamaica.

Mr Hugh Cogan moved that the Lord Provost

carried by acclamation
The Lord Provest having taken the chair, The Lord Provest having taken the chair, stated the object of the meeting, which was to take into consideration the propriety of appointing a committee for memorializing the government to take measures to insist that the treaties with Spain and Brizill against the slave treate should be fulfilled. These treaties had been grossly violated lately in the Island of Cuba, and it became all to endeavor to get them carried into effect. This was not a meeting got up by any political, or by any sectarian party, as the memorial crossned to him had been signed by guntlemen and elergymen of all parties and denominations; therefore, whatever emanated from them would be a fair representation of the opinious of would be a fair representation of the opinions of the citizens of Glasgow. (Cheers) Their deliber-ation would therefore have wight at head quarters more than it could have had had the meeting been aron would therefore have wright at heat quarkers more than it could have had had the meeting been that of any party or denomination. (Applause)

The Rev. Dr. King then came forward, amid loud applause, and said that the remarks of the chairman had already indicated that this meeting had a certain relation to the West Indics. It had been occasioned, he believed, by the presence, in this country, of a deputation from Jamaica. The state of that island, as he well knew, demanded the most serious consideration. Very many of its estates had already been abandoned, and very many were held on and still worked only in the hope of amelioration and of a change for the better, and if a change did not speedily occur, they too would be relinquished. In the meantime, the roads were sut of repair, and becoming impassable; the revenue of the island could not be raised; ministers of religion were withdrawing from the island; and teachers were also withdrawing their labors, while the oboe men were re-imposing the yoke of superstition and barbarium; and unless a gracious Providence interposed, all their missionary labors would end in desainting. bariem; and unless a gracious Providence interposed, all their missionary labors would end in desolation and savageism. The resolution assigned to him was

all their missionary labors would ond in desolution and savegeism. The resolution assigned to him was as follows:—

1st. "That this meeting, regarding with abhorrence clavery in sail its branches, condemned alike by religious justice, and humanity, learns with feelings of deep regret the continuance of the slave trade, by the subjects, and with the consilvance of the official of Spain."

The Reverend Dr. then proceeded to support the resolution in a lengthened and eloquent speech, which our limited space forbids us to report in extenso. After a minute and touching depiction of the miseries arising from slavery, he proceeded:—Such, then, being the estimate of slavery, the question remained, in what manner was it to be put down! It was long hoped that by repressing the slave trade they should annul slavery itself. It was much to be questioned, whether it could in this way be utterly and finally annulled. Yet Lord Palmerston had entered into treaties with Cuba, Spain, Brazil, the three countries mainly engaged in this traffic. It was to the henor of Lord Palmerston that he had framed such treaties, acted upon by no special or popular influence, but out of benevolence—(cheery)—and he believed his lordship had laid on these proceedings the foundation of a fame that would be cherisbed and felt when the fame of victories should be forgetten or have perished. Although the treaties of Lord Palmerston had been every where satisfactory, yet they found that, after a number of years, little progress had been made; but latterly the government had put into, it proceedings more of the legislative principle. This was to be attributed to the movement made at Jamatea, followed up by a

kindred movement at home, by which the ministry were emboidened to earry through their proceedings, and even Brazil was pressed to a equiesce in the movement. If they went back a short thus, they should see the system in fearful operation. In 1847, the slaves imported into Caba and Sranil amounted to 57,622; in 1848, to 61,500; in 1849, to 62,700; and in 1850, to 26,500. No doubt many were imported whem the British government could not obtain clear information of; but what was the state of the case ? Now he had in his hands a letter from Lord Palmerston, which was to the fullowing effect:—

Baccur Sept. 15, 1852.

Sir:—I have to acknowledge the reselpt of your letter of the 8th inst. which has reached me this morning, and is reply. I heg to state that the most detailed and accurate information as to the present state of the slave trade, will be found in the slave trade, will be found in the slave trade, will be found of inthe slave trade. Will be found in the slave trade, will be found to be, that the number of slaves imported into Brazil during the year 1851 was brought down to something about three thousand, instead of being from sixty to seventy thousand, as it had been in some former years and that the number of slaves imported into Enasti during the year 1851 was brought down to something about three thousand, instead of being from sixty to seventy thousand, as it had been in some former years and that the number imported into Cuba in 1851 was also very small, though still too great, and not so much pronortionably diamisted as the number landed in Brazil. But the rooring out of the neat of slave trades who had established the treaty made with the Kitsg of Dahomey, whereby he renounces the slave trade, both of Brazil and of Cuba. I am, sir yours, faithfully, FALMERSTON.

Granam Russell,, Eq.

This was a glorious achievement, to bring fown the number fram 70,000 to about 3,600 within a period so very brief, simply by the promptitude and energy of the measures adopted. The case, unhappity, was different with kindred movement at home, by which the ministry

Captain-General, who was again taking head money for admitting instead of excluding negroes, for which he gave every facility, if only a brice was put into his hands (Hear, hear) He found the following statement in the Times of Saptember 2:—"A correspondent, writing from Havana says—"That you may not be mistaken with regard to our new Captain-General, I inform you of the fact that about five hundred negroes from Africa have been landed at Ottigeza, in this island, and that two cunces (\$34) per head were paid for winking at the business," equal to £7 per head, or in all to £3,500 A number of Captains General made large personal fortunes by this system of bribery, and the present Governor is as determined that he should also obtain large largesses; and what was the consequence? The trade was again active, brisk, and prosperous, if the term prosperity could be applied to such a system. He saw, from a note in the Asti-Stavery Reporter, that a vessel had passed and escaped a cruiser, with 400 slaves on board, and that information had been given to the Governor of Sierra Leone that 2,000 more were ready for embarcation. By grivate letter from Havana, in Cuba, he learned that there was a demand for goods for the coast of Africa; but what was the intention of these goods? It was not to clothe the poor negroes, but to buy them as the price of the negro. The government was drawing a heavy revenue, and the trade, in consequence, had resure the summard of the secretary of the forest Britain. Every man, therefore, entering the island after that date, held in bondage, is so illegally. Then, in order to secure this troaty, our government that date, held in bondage, is so illegally. Then, in order to secure this troaty, our government was a little inset on the subject. It had so much todo, it could scarcely attend to this matter. He hoped they would secure a little attention to it now. If the British public demanded, the operation of the agreement. Our cruisors are authorized, by act of Parliament, passed in 1845, to capture a

Mr. Dunlor, of Craigton, rose to move the second

resciution, which is as follows:—
2d. That this meeting, deeply sympathising with the inhabitants of our West Issus colonies in the distress to which they have been subjected, feels convinced that such has been greatly aggravated by the continuance of the slave trade.

such has been greatly aggravated by the continuance of the slave trade.

They had heard, he said, that night of the distress existing in the West Indian colonies, and every one who knew anything of the state of things in Jamaica, must be aware that the statements they had heard were true, and that distress to a very great extent prevailed in our colonies, which arose chiefly from the changes to which they had been subjected for the last twenty years. They heard every day of estates at one time extremely productive and yielding large revenues, now being abandoned altogether, thrown out of eutivation and allowed to return into their primitive state, because they could be no longer conducted with profit. They heard every day of families and individuals, who were formerly in afflient circumstances, being reduced to poverty and dependence, in consequence of the loss susand dependence, in consequence of the loss sus-tained in the West India colonies. Now, this was a deplorable state of things, and called strongly for our sympathy. These things had been going on for some years, and had, no doubt, been greatly aggravated by the slave trade, which enabled the planters of Cuba and Brazil to carry on their busi-mess more profitably than by free labor. (Hear, hear.) It was surely right that our colonies should be not It was surely right that our colonies should be put on a proper footing in this respect, so as to allow them to compete with the planters of other countries, and every one present must cordially desire to see the slave trade put an end to. They had already heard that Britain had entered into treaties with Spain, in which that country was bound to put an end to slave trade was savind on to a vast extent and with slave trade was serried on to a vastertent, and with the connivance of the officials of the Spanish go-vernment. (Hear, hear) It was too much the practice of that government to underpay their offi-cials, and allow them compensation for low salaries

vernment. (Hear, hear) It was too much the practice of that government to underpay their officials, and allow them compensation for low salaries in the profit that might accrae from such nefarious traffis. They must all, therefore, unite most corcielly in a desire to do everything in their power to influence our government, and through it this country, to put an end forever to this slave trade (Lond applane) After some further remarks, the speaker concluded by moving the resolution.

Mr. Ginon (a member of the deputation) seconded the resolution, and, after appealing to the indulgence of the meeting, proceeded to say that whatever might be the effect of this meeting on the government of this country, or of Parliament, it would at least be some consolution to the unfortunate people of that colony which he represented, to know that they carried wish them the sympathy of that large and influential assemblage. (Hear, hear) They had heard from previous speakers, in terms which he wished he could imilate, of the fearful condition to which the island of Jamaica had been reduced, but he would spain refer to the subject, as a large proportion of the duty failing en him as a deputy, was to make a public exposition of the true position of the inland at the present moment. (Cheers) The history of Jamaica, in connection with she always question, and its general political position must be familiar to every one present; and it was well known that in 1833 Great Britain, actuated by the highest principles that could influence a nation, resolved in which the British grown held dominien. The exports were 95,600 hhds of sugar, 35,505 punchious of rum, and 16,445,000 lbs of coffee; the total value of which amenited to the very large sum of £2,791 000. This was the export from Jamaica at the time of emancipation. The emancipation had annihilated a capital of five per east, equal to about \$2,000,000 of money. Again, whilst the exports of sugar from Haven and Matanzas, averaged, for the five years ending 1846, only 60,912 boxes, the a

since the British markets were opened to slave procontrol to British markets were opened to save produce, by one of two causes, either the existing slave
population of Cuba must have been gooded on to
greatly increased labor, or that population has been
extensively recruited by new slaves from the coast
of America. After ably urging the immediate necersity of something being speedily done for our oplenies, Mr. Gired concluded by secending the motion
amid loud applause.

Rev. Mr. Gillian, in an elequent speech, which
was frequently amplanded, proposed the third reso-

Rev. Mr. Gillan, in an elequent speech, which was frequently applianced, proposed the third resolution, as follows:—

3. That this mesting desires unequivocally to declare its conviction that the honor of the mation and the interests of humanity are involved in the successful Issus of emancipation in our ewn colonies, and is of opinion that one gerefament should insist topin the fulliment of the treaties which have been entered into with Spain for the suppression of the slave trade the inculse with Fanzal for the like purpose appearing to be now carried into effect by the government of that country.

BALLER WATSON SECONDED the motion

Sir James Anderson, M. P., moved the next resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

4th. That this meeting resolve to memorialise her

resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

4th. That this meeting resolve to memorialise her Majesty's government, in terms of the preceding resolutions; that his lordship the chairman be authorised to sign the same on behalf of the meeting, and that the following committee be appointed to prepare the memorial and take such other measures as may be deemed expedient.—Sir James Anderson, H. P. Rev. Dr. Anderson, Rev. Dr. Buchanan, Hugh Cogan, Eq., Rev. Dr. Craik, H. E. Crum, Esq., Henry Dunlop, Esq., Rev. Robert Gillan, Andrew Gelbraith, Esq., Ballie Gourlay, Wm. Gourlie, Esq., Alex. Hastie, Esq., M. P., James Hannan, Esq., John G. Kinnear, Esq., Rev. Dr. King, Bailie Mitchell Bailie Playfair, W. P. Payton, Esq., John Romaid, Esq., William Smeal, Bailie Watson.

A vote of thanks having been ascorded to Dr.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to Dr. Anderson and Kirk Session, for granting the use of the church, and also to the chairman, the meeting separated about 10 o'clock.

Affairs in South America.

[From the Valparaiso Reporter, Oct 14]

On the first of this month, the ceremony of the inauguration of the rallway to Santiago took place, with all possible \$\tiolit{e}(at, in presence of the highest functionaries of the city, both ecclesiastic and civil, and a large concourse of spectators. It is usual to dig the first sod; but in the present case it is rock which is to be eperated on, and the ceremony was performed by the explosion of a salvo of blasts, which were immediately answered by a salute from the battery on the fort. A large party of the shareholders and their friends afterwards dined together at Maillard's, to celebrate the occasion. Mr Helsat Maillard's, to celebrate the occasion. Mr Hels-by, the daguerrectypist, has taken a view of the

The same evening some commotion took place is the artillery barracks here, produced by a drunken sergeant having made seditious proposals to the soldiers; but notice being immediately given to the authorities, he was put in irons, and all was at an we cannot avoid again felicitating the country

soldiers: but notice being immediately given to the authorities, he was put in irons, and all was at an end.

We cannot avoid again felicitating the country upon the commencement of this work, which no doubt will be the beginning of a new era for Valparaiso. We are also happy to learn that there will be no lack of subscriptions to make up the capital necessary for its completion. This we consider highly important, as denoting a confidence amongst the inhabitants in the stability of the government.

The Spanish journals of Valparaiso have lately warmly advocated the concession by govérnment of full religious toleration to all religions, and have written severa erry able articles conceived in this most liberal spirit, of course, much to the satisfaction of foreigners. This, however, was of short duration, for a letter appeared in a day or two, purporting to be signed by a North American, two Germans, and two Frenchmen, addressed to the editor of the Santiago Telegraph, couched in the most threatening language, addressed to the government, and calculated to alarm and insult every native inhabitant of the country. The appearance of such a letter naturally produced a profound sensation. We have received a number of communications from merchants and other foreigners, denying the possibility of such a letter being genuine—and the moment we perused the communication in question we pronounced it to be a forgery, and addressed a letter to the Diario to that effect, and the result has proved the truth of our susoicion.

The relolication of the Telegraph was suspended by order of the government, and has not sirce been resumed. A protest has been signed by almost every respectable foreigner against the tone and spirit of this production.

Signer Echeverria, of Santiago, has carned for himself the title of the Monte Christo of Chile, from the aplendor of a ball lately given by him.

It is surrent that government offices, as well as the post office, to the old outsom house, a very suitable and convenient locale.

An estimate

slight modifications. This measure gave rise to the expostulation from the merchants, translated in

A postago has also been imposed on periodicals.

This, of course, has been very violently opposed by

the press.

The financial statement of the Minister of the Interior is published. He states that from the want of funds it is impossible that the projected improve-ments in schools and other departments can be car-

ried out.

The Guerrero steamer, (formerly the Commodore Stockton.) has arrived here from Mexico, and it is said will go on to Buenos Ayres; she was purchased by the engineer and three captains, and was the cause of much unpleasantness before she sailed, and from the correspondence which has arrived, some of the parties do not get off with flying colors.

This steamer, Santiago, has brought a large number of passengers, with about 140,000 dollars in specie. No remittances from Bolivia have arrived, the law against the importation of hard dollars be-

specie. No remittances from Bolivia have arrived, the law against the importation of hard dollars being still in force there.

There is no nows from the coast.

The question relating to the Lobos Islands, between Peru and the United States, is definitely settled by the recognition of the Peruvian title to thessislands and their valuable deposits.

The Chilian Insurance Company is, it may be said, definitely established. Don Augustin Eiwards, the Coplap millionaire, has taken a large amount of shares, and we believe there is abundance of capital seeking investment, and it is the general opinion that none can be better than this. We publish an English translation of the statutes.

Within a short time Vaiparaiso can boast of eight omnibuses, stepping every ten minutes at the

Within a short time Vaiparaiso can boast of eight omnibuses, stepping every ten minutes at the most frequented parts of the city Mr. Brown, who is the proprietor of these omnibuses, has also ordered two scaches from the United States, to ply between Valparaiso and Santiago, constructed on eix wheels, with a propeller to drag up and go down

cix wheels, with a propeller to drag up and go down our steep hills.

One of our principal houses in Valparaise has received the piane which received the prize in the London exhibition. The parties ask \$2,500 for it, and with the natural love of music which the Chilenos possess, are likely to obtain their price. It is a well known fast that scarcely any country—thanks. to our prosperity—imports, considering the population, as many planes as we do. A bed, a plane, and a lamp, are the first requisites in a Chileno household.

The correspondence between the Washington Cabinet and the American Minister in Lima, with regard to the Lobos question, stating that no protection will be given to the American exhibition to Lobos, has pacified the minds of the Peruvians in a great measure, and the strong feeling against everything American has somewhat abated. These despatches for the Minister and the Commander of the American sequadron in the Pacific, were handed to the respective parties by D. W. Miles, Esq., who arrived in the last steamer. The country remained quiet, and trade was in a healthy condition.

quiet, and trade was in a healthy condition.

BOLIVIA.

The report of a disturbance having taken place in Bolivia, and twelve men having been shot, has been contradicted by this mail, and the only truth contained therein is, that Senors Rada, Pinto/and Barientos, were made prisoners on suspicion of having purported to make a revolution in favor of General Banta Cruz. From Hamburg had arrived the Salomon Heine and Mercurius, with cargos; and the John Pelle, with saltpatre and ores, was ready to sail for Liverpool. A decree had been issued allowing debtors to the State to pay in bark.

The railway from Cepiapo to Tres Puntas will soon be commenced, as well as the one from Serena to Caldera, all the shares having been taken up. The news from the mining district are every day

more favorable.
COMMERCIAL REPORT.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

VALUARISO, Oct. 14. 1852.

Contrary to our expectations, the trade in imports has been unusually cull since the first of the month; in fact, next to nothing has been done either for home consumption or for export.

There have been no arrivals of assorted cargoes from England, but three from the United States, namely, the Prospero and the Guender from Boston; also, the Mary Adelins, from New York—part of the cargo of the latter, consisting of railway utensits, being dectained for Copingo.

The trade in American goods has likewise been almost paralyzed; and the two cargoes of German articles—the

Medium, from Hamburg, and the Waldemar, from Antwerp—have shared the same fate.

A greater activity, however has taken place in the expert trade. Flour, wheat barley, and other country produce have been in good demand, and we have to notice as increased demand for copper copper area, silver, and silver oras, for Ergland and the United States, and considerable shipments have been made, and likely to continue. On the state of the dry goods market we can give no particulars, and refer to our former reports. Prices remain the same, no also having been effected.

Corrent is very much inquired after, and \$17.04 to \$12 on board is freely offering.

Quessilves—without demand; 400 flasks have arrived in the Recalind from San Francisco, and the article is offering at \$550.

Queensures—without demand; 400 flasks have arrived in the Rocalind from San Francisco, and the article is offering at \$50.

Bazzii. Wood—The imports consist of one cargo per Hamet. From Ipals, which is selling in small lots at 21 to 22 ris, cash. Sales only made at this price for dumnage of vericle chartered with copper ores for England and the United States.

From —Since our last, the exports have been considerable. We notice the following: 8 000 quintals by the Gallsten, and 600 quintals by the Godefroy, to California, and about 2,000 quintals for Lima. A vessel has also arrived from Talcahusno with \$000 quintals; which the ewners have decided to send to Sydney; the article is in good demand at \$8.

Wirear—We hear of a sale of 13,000 fanegas in San Antonio at 20 ris; slices then 30 ris are demanded. The prospects of the new crop are favorable, and stocks of old wheat small throughout the country; and it is believed that both wheat and flour will maintain at least present prices, holders being firm at \$8 and \$3.6 for the fanega of wheat in San Antonio.

Bankey,—7,000 fanegas have been seld at 26 ris, six months credit, in quintal bags, on abore. The demand continues brisk, and helders are not desirous of selling at present at lower rates

Suyer—The steamer Santiag, brought 14,000 marks, part of which has been bought for government account at \$10 62 and the remainder has been placed at the same price.

part of which has been bought for government account at \$10 c2 and the remainder has been placed at the same price.

LUBRER.—The Dutch lumber ex Graf von Magendorf, found sale at \$55, since then an American earge from Banger Maine, has arrived and we understand has been placed at the same rate. Three inch planks are scarce and in demand; the recent scattely and demand of fereign lumber indicates a notable increase in the consumption on this coast.

Franchis.—The freight market still remains dull, and the following quotations at which some vessels have been taken up at may be considered fair average mates:—Guano to load in the Chincha Islands be a safe port in the United Kingdom. £3. Saltpette for Liverpool. £2 17s. 6d. do. to Swannes £3 fe. Ores to the United States \$16. Freights for California \$16 to \$17.

Exchange.—Bills on London 46 p. 60 and 96 days. United States 6 per cent. Silver in bars \$10 02. Copper on board \$17.4 to \$18. Gold above ley \$1%. Hand dolars 9 per cent.

Address of Gen. Shields to a Delegation of Irishmen in Providence.

On the 13th inst., it being ascertained that Gen. Shields was prepared to receive those who felt inclined to call upon him at the house of Senator James, in Providence, R. I., a deputation of Irishmens, in Providence.

Gentlemen—I am sincerely delighted to see you,

ditzens paid their respects to him, in a very complimentary address, to which the General replied as iciliows:—

Gentlemen—I am sincerely delighted to see you, and to thank you and my countrymen of Previdence, for your manifestation of kindness, and that generous and flattering interest you are pleased to take in me. I wish it were in my power to stay longer amongst you, to make the acquaintance of mere of my fellow citizens here, both native and adopted, and to express, personally, to you all, my grateful acknowledgements for the many flattering marks of regard and respect which I have received at your hands, since my arrival amongst you. Tell my native countrymen, one and all, that their favorable opinion is dear to me. I love them too much to tell them anything but what I believe to be the truth. I never attempt to flatter or deceive them, and my first and last advice to every Irishman is to love the country of his birth and be true to the country of his birth and be true to the country of his birth and be true to the country of his adoption—yes, we ought to be true to this glorious country. Here we have fair play—here we enjoy to ennobling rights of freemen—here we enjoy social and political equality, and it is our duty, and I will add, that it sught to be our political religion to think, and speak, and act, in all places, and upon all occasions, in public life and private life, in such a way as to prove to America and to the world, that Irishmen are worthy of all these advantages and privileges, that the country that trusts can rely upon their unwavering fidelity in peace and war, and that all they ask and all they of the Irish heart. The play is a play to the province of the province, and for this America has she allegiance and fealty of the Irish convernment has never been able to purchase and will esertainly never obtain—the allegiance of the Irish heart is given voluntarily and freely, in all its fallness, to the government of this great republic. Yes, my friends and countrymen, we owe a double allegia putation of the old whig leaters—who made a candidate of Gen Scott, not because they loved him,
but because they hated others; and who substituted
their own platform of political hypocrisies in lieu of
the old platform of the whig party. The alterior
object of this faction was to destroy the constitution,
and they have only succeeded in destroying the
whig party. I congratulate the democrats of linds and they have only succeeded in destroying the whig party. I congratulate the democrats of Rhode Island upen the national victory, and upen the glorious victory achieved in their own State. This victory, I hope, will be followed by the most beneficial results in both cases. In the general government, by a wise, safe, economical domestic policy at home, and a firm, just, liberal, and enlightened policy abroad; and, in your noble little State, a recognition by the government of the great and sarred principles of political equality, irrespective of the accidents of birth, or wealth, or station. While true to our party and true to our country, we must never forget poor Ireland; and we must never forget poor Ireland; and we must never forget those poor victims who are now plning in Van Dieman's land, because they loved Ireland, and wanted to see her a nation. I think I may promise and pledge myself, that the next administration will make every honorable and reasonable effort for their liberation. What the British government will do, I cannot say. That government has never been remarkable for magnanimity. I have nothing to say lived too long and seen too much to hurbor unworthy prejudices against any race of people—but I have no opinion of the magnanimity and generosity of the English government. It never exercises anything like clemency towards the prestrate. It insults the weak and tramples on the fallen. It has neither the magnanimity of absolutism, or the liberality of republicanism. It has the cold, calculating, revengeful timidity of an eligarchy, and treats all its prostrate enemies as it treated Napoleon. It crushes and kills them slewly and systematically, and is a way that will be sure to accomplish the purpose, without revolting the moral sense of the entightened world. This is the way the government of England always acted—and I fear this is the way it will act towards our poor imprisoned countrymen. Well, God knews, a time may come when we here, if we cannot liberate our countryien, may be able to averag

Naval Intelligence.

THE JAPAN BEPEDITION .- We understand the steamship Princeten will probably not be included in the squadron destined for Japan, owing to some serious defect in her boilers. It is stated this was very perceptible the other day, in her failure to keep up with the movements of the steamship Micslesippi, while proceeding up the Petomas.

The United States steamship Fredonia sailed on Saturday for California, (not Texas.) with a detachment of United States Infantry on board, under the command of Major Gabriel J. Rains. The following is a list of her officers:

United States Infa ntry on board under the command of Major Gabriel J. Rains. The following is a list of her officers:—

Lieutenant Commanding—Frederick Chatard.

Master and Executive officer—Charles W. Place.

Passed Midshipmen—Greenleaf Cilley, Henry C. Munter. Edward E. Stone, Philip G. Johnson, Jr.

Acting Furser—Thomas W. Jordan.

Purser's Steward—Kilas W. Hayes.

Surgeon's do.—O'llowd.

Ponremout In Navy Yano.—We understand that orders have been received at the Port-mouth Navy Yard teplace the old ship Franklin in the dry dock. This will give employment to no small number of our mechanics, and be a foretaste of the work which will be sent to this station when a New Hampshire President takes the chair.—Portment Journal.

Charlestown Navy Yano.—There are at present nearly one thousand men employed upon the U. S. ship Verment, the steamer Hancock, and other work going on at this yard, and evrything indicates that there will be more business done there than for many years ps. t.

Sentence of a Naval Court Marvial.—Charles Stephens, a scaman on board the U. S. ship Fennylvania was recently tried at Norfolk, and convicted of a scaling a matter at arms, while in the execution of his duty, and for untering provoking and mathons words. These charges were preferred against him by the government, upon the report of Commander Saunders. He was sentenced to "twelve months solties; confinement in the cells of the Geoport Navy Yard, thirty days of the term of confinement the said Stephens to be kept on bread and water; to be reduced to the rate of landenan for the balance of his term of enlistment and to ferfeit his pay during the term of his condinement.

Senator Covey, of Obio, who was injured by the stove alling upon him at the explesion of the steamer Buckeye tells, died on the 17sh fact.